

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND FULTON STS.

Volume XX. No. 246

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway—Music Piece—Merrill's Garden—Dance of the Dancers.

MURDO'S GARDEN, Broadway—Dance of the Dancers.

BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery—Don Cesar de Bazar—Bourgeois Love—Two Orphans.

BURTON'S THEATRE. Chambers st.—Dedicate Ground—Lovers—The Two Orphans.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Mechanic's Hall, 47 Broadway.

BUCKLEY'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 530 Broadway—Burlesque Opera and Negro Minstrel.

New York, Wednesday, September 5, 1855.

Mails for Europe.

NEW YORK HERALD—EDITION FOR EUROPE.

The Collins mail steamship, Capt. Nye, will leave this port to-day, at noon, for Liverpool.

The European mails will close in this city at half-past ten o'clock this morning.

The Herald (printed in English and French) will be published at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers, sixpence.

Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the New York Herald will be received at the following places:

LONDON. John Hunter, No. 12 Exchange street, East.

LONDON. J. W. Thomas & Co., No. 19 Catharine street.

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grating will also be permitted by one measure. Dr. Portia had resigned.

In giving in our paper of Monday the totals of the killed and wounded by the principal railroad accidents which have occurred within the past two and a half years, we did not intend it should be understood that the figures represented the whole number of victims by railroad accidents, but only those of the most disastrous ones which were enumerated. The following table will show the number of killed and wounded by railroad accidents during the years 1851 and 1854, and the first eight months of 1855:

	Killed.	Wounded.
1851.....	224	496
1854.....	186	589
First eight months in 1855.....	62	315

Total..... 489 1,400

A despatch from Charleston announces that the ship Ariel, from New York for Shanghai, had been taken into port, the captain having been murdered at sea, on the 17th ult., by two apprentices, as alleged.

The Ten Governors did much important local business yesterday. Resolutions were adopted relative to taking measures to properly ventilate their departments, and effect other sanitary reforms there. An interesting report was received from Dr. Sanger, relative to the condition of the penitentiary hospital, in which much useful information was communicated. As most of the Governors are candidates for offices this fall we must not expect them to do much work until after the election is over.

The sales of cotton yesterday embraced about 2,000 bales, the principal portion of which was taken for export, and the remainder mostly for spinners' use. The market closed firm. Flour, in a general way, declined about 12c. a 25c. per bbl. Wheat experienced a heavy decline. Fall to good Southern red sold at 15c. a 17c., and white 40. at 17c. a 18c. Corn was also easier and closed at 84c. a 85c. Pork was firm at \$22 37 for new mess. Other provisions were also steady. Sugars were sold at very low prices. The transactions embraced 600 hds. Cuba, 350 boxes brown Havana, and 4,000 bags Pernambuco, at prices given in another column. Freight was better, with more doing. About 50,000 a 55,000 bushels of corn and wheat were engaged for Liverpool and London, and 500 bbls. compressed cotton to the former, and 2,000 bbls. flour, with 1,000 do. rosin, to the latter, besides the free engagements of grain noticed above.

Abolition Fasten Movements—National Convention of the Free Soil Know Nothing Philadelphia Seceders—A Warning Voice.

We have published the call in behalf of the free soil and abolition Know Nothings of Indiana, Ohio, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, New Hampshire, Michigan, Vermont, Maine, Connecticut, Illinois, Rhode Island and Iowa, for a national convention at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the twenty-first day of the coming November, in pursuance of the action of the late State Council at Reading, Pa., thus making thirteen States the parties to this general anti-slavery Know Nothing or Know Something movement. A margin is also left for all others that may choose to come in.

As to the platform of this extraordinary political conglomeration, we are told by the committee that they "desire to see represented all those who are in favor of civil freedom and religious liberty; all who are opposed to political priestcraft and ecclesiastical tyranny, and in favor of the privilege of worshipping God according to the dictates of individual conscience; all who oppose the importation of foreign paupers and criminals, and who favor an extension of the period required for the naturalization of foreigners; all who are in favor of perpetuating the Union of these States, of purifying the ballot box, of preserving national virtue, and of bringing back the government of the country to the enlightened patriotism of former days; all who are opposed to the violation of national faith by the reckless sundering of sacred national compacts, and who are in favor of the unconditional restoration of that time-honored compromise known as the Missouri prohibition, which was destroyed in utter disregard of the popular will—a wrong no lapse of time can palliate, and no plea for its continuance can justify."

In these specifications the object of this mongrel coalition is very distinctly betrayed. It is to seduce the Northern Know Nothings into Seward's Holy Anti-slavery Alliance. The declarations concerning "ecclesiastical tyranny," "the naturalization laws," "importation of foreign paupers and criminals," "perpetuating the Union," &c., are the bait with which the vermin members of the American party in principle opposed to the institution of Southern slavery, are to be betrayed. We will give you so much of your own platform, if you will only join us in the great common cause of the North, which is the humiliation of the South, and the extinction of slavery. This is the great point: all the rest is "mere leather and prunella." This national convention, in fact, proposes to do on a large scale what Seward, Thurlow Weed, and their plagues and spies have been attempting here in a small way among the Know Nothings. The Cincinnati convention will only be the repetition of the late Cleveland and the later Rochester Know Something convocations, enlarged and improved.

The question with the regular Know Nothings of the States enumerated, is a very simple one. They have only to choose whether they will maintain their position as the members of a new and independent national party, or merge themselves among the hireling fiddlers and dancers of the Seward holy nigger worshipping alliance. This Cincinnati gathering is a movement for 1856, so that every man who participates in it will have definitely chosen his party for the Presidency. We believe that there is still, in every one of the States named above, a large proportion of the original American party in favor of an independent national American ticket for the succession; we believe that between this day and the twenty-second of next February, when the regular National Council of the Know Nothings is again to meet, many events and movements will take place to their advantage, both within and without the Order; and that even from present appearances the prospects of the regular Know Nothings for the highest candidate to the House of Representatives are at least as good as those of any other party in the field.

We consider a scrub race for the succession as inevitable, and that we shall have no less than three candidates before the people, and there may be half a dozen. There will be the democratic spoils candidate, the candidate of the anti-slavery alliance, and the regular American candidate, at all events. To give the victory to Seward it will only be necessary for the Northern Know Nothings to fuse with his anti-slavery coalition; but if the American party of the North adhere to their own ticket in co-operation with their Southern brethren, they will at least carry the election

up to the House, where the defeat of the seditious sectional coalition of Seward & Co. and the administration ticket is amply provided for. The policy of the Northern Know Nothings, therefore—even of those who may feel a little weak in the knees upon the nigger question—is to avoid any juggling with these Philadelphia seceders, and to wait patiently the upshot of the American National Convention of next February; for the chapter of accidents in the interval will most probably make it the commanding movement in 1856.

Again: The Northern States in their elections to the new Congress, have done all they can do for a year or two in behalf of the restoration of the Missouri compromise. There is, therefore, no necessity for any immediate anxiety on the part of our Northern Know Nothing anti-slavery men upon that subject. Let them await the showing of hands at Washington next winter, before they commit themselves to the impracticable humbug of the repeal of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. Meantime, we trust that our November election will strongly serve to show that the game of the Northern Know Nothings is their own national ticket for the succession. Let them bide their time.

Incidentally, while upon this subject of abolition fusion, we may state that a terrible omnium gatherum of all the anti-slavery odds and ends of Massachusetts is to come off on the 20th of this month at Worcester, and that a general convention of radical political abolitionists is appointed for Boston on the 23d, 24th and 25th of October, the call being issued by William Goodell (white man), and the Rev. Dr. James McCune Smith, (colored man), both of the State of New York. These preliminary gatherings will probably throw considerable light upon the Know Something Cincinnati Convention of November. In the interval let the regular Northern Know Nothings shake off their fears of the present anti-slavery future, and keep a sharp eye upon the overtures and the agents and the spies, pimps, and traitors of the Seward Holy Alliance.

HON. HENRY A. WISE AND OUR DEMOCRATIC UNION CLUB—GLORIOUS ENTHUSIASM—A NEW PARTY.—We published yesterday the proceedings of a meeting of our Young Men's Democratic Union Club, under the inspiration of another and most gloriously enthusiastic democratic letter from Hon. Henry A. Wise, of Virginia. Outside of a regular good old-fashioned Methodist love-feast, we know of nothing to compare with the inexpressible rapture, the "perfect bliss," of this Democratic Club from the soul-cheering letter of Harry of Accomac. It lifted them far above the earth, "to the infinite right—the heaven-reaching right—of liberty of conscience, religious liberty, the right to easement in the way to God." And the effect upon these young, impressive and inspired soft shells of this topological Napoleonic letter, touching the nigger question, was miraculous. The Club instantaneously and enthusiastically, and in the face of John Van Buren and the Syracuse Administration Convention, resolved to go the whole figure, clean and square. But here we must begin a new paragraph, for the glory of the subject commands it.

This soft shell Administration Democratic Club, cheered on by Mr. Wise, resolve, first, that he is the "Champion of State and individual rights, both 'finite and infinite';" next, they fearlessly denounce the Maine Liquor law, "the canal jobbers and canal robbers," and the Know Nothings, and "all other 'secret, black and midnight' abominations," and then they are in favor of supporting in a "frank and manly manner, without carping or reticence, a democratic federal administration." And here it comes: they step forward in a regular flat-footed, double-breasted style, and declare in plain Anglo-Saxon, "that they are in favor of the Kansas and Nebraska bill, in all its details, without hesitation or reservation, believing that it is a practical recognition of the democratic doctrine of State rights." Hurrah! Thus answer our Young Men's Democratic Union Club the thrilling, willing, cheering and endearing second epistle from Mr. Wise. A young girl with a second love letter before her, praising her to the skies and popping the question, could not be happier than this Young Men's Club with their second letter from Accomac. What were the vicissitudes of men, parties and empires to this club, upon the reading of that letter? What cared they for Sesostris, or Syracuse, or the flight of Santa Anna, or the price of flour, or the advent of Rachel, or for Stringfellow, or Atchison, or the Maine liquor law? Nothing! nothing! They were like the clown in the circus, who "dreamed that, to the music of Yankee Doodle he was floating among the clouds, wrapped up in a warm buckwheat cake, and feeding off the edges alack with butter and honey."

And what is the result? The high toned, courageous, flat-footed resolutions of this Union Club establish a new democratic party in this State, so that we have now three of them, each claiming to be the legitimate democracy, to wit:—

1. The Dickinson Hard Shell democracy.
2. The Pierce Van Buren Softshell Spoils democracy.
3. The Wise Young Men's Democratic Union Club.

The hard shells are ahead in point of priority, as moral democracy; the softs are ahead in the matter of the spoils; but the Young Men's Democratic Union Club are far ahead even of the administration itself, and doubtless very much to the disgust and astonishment of Marcy, in their endorsement of Mr. Wise and the Kansas and Nebraska bill. What a pity Mr. Wise didn't write one of his inspiring letters to the Soft Shell Syracuse Convention! What a pity!

MR. PIERCE'S CHECK SHIRT.—Some of our co-temporaries are amusing themselves with the check shirt which Mr. President Pierce is reported to have worn on his late visit to the Virginia Springs. We think nothing could have been more appropriate as illustrating his checkered administration. Furthermore, check hides dirt, and is thus a good article for a shirt on a dusty journey. Consequently, while other people may endorse the foreign and financial policy of Mr. Pierce, we prefer the approval of his check shirt. Let it be check.

NOT TO BE USED AS TENTS.—We are informed that the soft shells, before they prevailed upon Mr. Seward to run as their candidate for State Comptroller, offered the nomination to, and was successively declined by, Charles A. Mann, Arphaxad Loomis, Robert Campbell, Ward Hunt and Sanford E. Church. They declined further to be used as administration tents. It don't pay.

SECRET TREATY BETWEEN THE ALLIES AND DOMINICA.—England and France are not so fully occupied by Russia but they can find time to watch Brother Jonathan, and keep control of the gates of the Pacific trade. A reliable correspondent in Madrid assures us that a private treaty has been made by France, England and Spain, with the Dominican government, in which the latter, for a certain consideration, has pledged itself to the following conditions, viz:—

No settlers from the United States, of any class or color, shall be encouraged to hold lands or take up their residence in St. Domingo. No land for mining purposes, factories, or coal depots, shall be sold, leased or ceded, either to private companies or to the American government, without the prior consent of the French and British governments.

Now let us examine the meaning of these conditions:—

The island of St. Domingo covers the free passage of our trade by the Caribbean Sea and the Isthmus of Darien, as Cuba covers the Gulf of Mexico and the use of the Tehuantepec transit. It is a cardinal object with England and France to keep to themselves the command of those great gates of communication between the various sections of the American Union, and to prevent us from controlling the West India market. This explains the promptitude with which those powers sent their order to St. Domingo to cancel the treaty with the United States, and which they effected without the least remonstrance from our Cabinet. The tame acquiescence of our government in this outrage encouraged them to follow up their advantage by a triple treaty with Spain for the general protection of negro and European interests in the Antilles.

This compact with the Dominican Republic takes away from the United States the only chance open to them for a commercial foothold therein, and the Allies may now take their own time to hand over Cuba and Porto Rico to Sambo and Satan—the rest of the West Indies is theirs already.

THE SOFT SHELL STATE TICKET—THE LEAVEN OF THE BUFFALO PLATFORM.—The Buffalo branch of our late Soft Shell Convention not only secured a declaration of "fixed hostility" against the introduction of slavery into Kansas, and a denunciation of the "border ruffians," but they also obtained, with one or two exceptions, a clean Buffalo Van Buren State ticket. The hard shell organ of this city gives the following information of these soft shell Syracuse nominees:—

Hatch (for Secretary of State) was a Case man in 1848, turned soft next year, and ran as the anti-Nebraska candidate for Congress in 1854. Stetson (for Comptroller) was a Van Buren free soiler in 1850. Hewley (for Canal Commissioner) was a Case man, turned soft in 1853, and Hindoo Know Nothing in 1854. Last summer he was an officer of an anti-Nebraska meeting. Jordan (for State Treasurer) was a Van Buren free soiler in 1848. Tilden (for Attorney General) was a Van Buren free soiler in 1848. Ager (for State Prison Inspector) was a Van Buren free soiler in 1848, and a Jerry rescuer in 1850.

The American Organ, at Washington, in reference to this last nomination says:—

On the 1st of October, 1851, a fugitive slave named Jerry, was forcibly rescued from the custody of the United States Marshal at Syracuse, New York, by a mob. One of the instigators of the riot was Patrick H. Ager, one of the editors of the Syracuse Standard, a free soil democratic paper. Another editor of this paper, Moses Summers, was actually engaged in the riot, as a ring-leader, and was indicted for the crime by the United States Grand Jury at Syracuse, New York, by a mob. The officers of the Syracuse Standard, who were the instigators of the riot, and to secure their votes, the administration, or Soft Shell Convention of New York, have nominated the above named Patrick H. Ager for the office of State Prison Inspector.

Now, we are anxiously waiting for the opinions of the organs of the administration democracy of the South touching this Soft Shell Convention, its resolutions, and its nominations. Let us know where we stand.

MORE CHEATING, PERHAPS.—Some of the soft shell Syracuse delegates, as we are informed by the Evening Post, deny that the second resolution of Mr. Cassidy, declaring the repeal of the Missouri compromise an act "unwise and uncalled for," ever passed the convention. Will the committee having the subject in charge be good enough to put the resolutions together that were adopted, so that we may know officially whether their platform stands upon two legs or upon three?

BRINGING OUT THE OLD FOGIES.—They are making a stir among the old whig journals of New Jersey in favor of the nomination of Theodore Frelinghuysen as the old foggy whig candidate, *reluctus*, for the Presidency. Who comes next?

THE CENTRAL PARK—A PLAN FOR ITS ARRANGEMENT.—The Commissioners of the Great Central Park in this city, between 50th and 106th streets on the north and south, and Fifth and Eighth avenues on the east and west, have at last made a partial report, which leads us to hope that they may finish their work at no very distant period. Other people have been more active in the matter, and we have been shown a beautiful plan for the improvement of the grounds by Messrs. J. M. Thorburn & Co., Samuel J. Ogden and Mr. Eugene Beaumont. These gentlemen are well known among horticultural people, and the announcement of their names is a sufficient guarantee that their plan is a meritorious one. They have acted upon the idea heretofore suggested by the Herald, and they have the ground in its natural configuration. A garden should be graded; but this must be a park and a garden at the same time; and we must have the primitive picturesque hills, valleys and lakes preserved. Also, they have planned beautiful drives, and in fact made the park a miniature paradise. The proprietors of this plan are now awaiting the final report of the Commissioners, which has been promised during this month. When the report is made the plan will be presented to the public, and will be open to criticism on its own merits.

We have been waiting for nearly three years to see the work upon the Central Park commenced. The persons who objected to it have been silenced, if not convinced, and all that the Commissioners have to do is to go ahead and finish their work as soon as possible.

THE RHODE ISLAND HORSE SHOW.—The "Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry" announce an exhibition of horses and cattle at Providence, to commence on Tuesday, September 11, and continue through the week. The programme, as far as the horses are concerned, is nearly the same as that of the great show at Springfield, which was so successful, two years ago. The premiums are very liberal. There will also be a contest for speed between horses that never trotted for money, owners to drive, and to be persons who never drove in a race for money. B. P. Johnson, the esteemed Secretary of our Agricultural Society, will deliver an address, and on Thursday there will be a grand banquet. The affair seems to have been gotten up on the most liberal scale, and it will doubtless attract a large concourse of people from all parts of the country. These exhibitions are extremely useful to all classes of the community, and of incalculable value to breeders of cattle and horses.

ACCIDENT ON THE RIVER.—During the storm Monday night on the Sound, the steamer Commonwealth, when off Sand's Point, broke her starboard shaft, and was taken in tow by the Metropolis, of the Fall River line, and brought gallantly through Hellgate to her dock, where she was delayed two hours in her efforts to assist the Commonwealth. The Metropolis brought through the largest number of passengers that ever passed through it, and found on a single steamer—many of them Southern visitors to the North, bound home.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Vermont State Election.

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., Sept. 4, 1855.
Our State election took place to-day. There was considerable excitement, and a very full vote was cast. Stephen Royce, the present Governor, has been re-elected by a handsome majority. He was supported by whigs, republicans and Know Nothings. Merrill Clark was supported by the democrats, and Messrs. Shafter, (temperance,) Wheeler, (whig,) and Slade received some scattering votes.

The result for Governor, in the principal towns, is as follows:—
Royalton—Royce, 160; Clark, 61; scattering, 27.
Burlington—Royce, 348; Clark, 185; scattering, 23.
Verdun—Royce, 128; Clark, 20; scattering, 2.
Chittenden—Royce, 161; Clark, 70; scattering, 10.
Windsor—Royce, 335; Clark, 65; scattering, 21.
Rutland—Royce, 427; Clark, 139; scattering, 16.
Woodstock gives Shafter 211; Royce, 137; Slade, 97; Clark, 52.

The Know Nothing republican party have carried the Legislature, without doubt. The returns from 48 towns, received here, show that result by a large majority.

From Washington.
FURNERAL OF JUDGE CRANCH—THE NORFOLK SUPREMACY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4, 1855.
The funeral of Judge Cranch took place to-day. The members of the bar, judges, municipal authorities, President Pierce and the Attorney General were present. The services were performed by Rev. W. H. Furness, of Philadelphia. The Norfolk Committee waited on the President, to endeavor to obtain for Mr. Monroe as a refuge for the citizens now remaining in Norfolk. They were eventually refused, and the Cabinet is in session to-night to consider the subject. The committee anticipate a favorable answer to-morrow.

All the ward committees appointed by the members of the Merchants' Exchange to collect money for the sufferers from fever have not yet reported, although thirteen hundred and twenty-three dollars were paid in to-day. This, added to previous contributions, makes about five thousand dollars for that purpose.

Know Nothing Judicial Convention.

ALBANY, Sept. 4, 1855.
The American Convention for the Third Judicial district met here to-day for the purpose of electing a district judge. Every county was represented. The nomination for Judge is to be made October 4th.

From Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 4, 1855.
The Spatter Sovereign of August 28 nominates Mr. Atchison for the next Presidency. He denies the rumor of an intention to annex Plateau county, Missouri, to Kansas, and says that Kansas is deprived of aid from the Southern States, and that he has been elected to the office of Governor. He presses a hope that the next national Congress will be the last.

State Convention of Colored Men.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 4, 1855.
The State Convention of colored men assembled here this morning. It was organized by election, Wm. S. Troy, chairman. A platform was reported, and will be discussed to-morrow. Fred Douglass addressed the convention this evening.

Fearful Ravages of Yellow Fever at Norfolk.

SIXTY-FOUR DEATHS IN ONE DAY.
BALTIMORE, Sept. 4, 1855.
By the boat from Norfolk we have the most awful account of the ravages of the yellow fever in that city yet recorded. The boat brought on board thirty-five persons, not less than sixty-four deaths in Norfolk on Monday. The Herald gives the names of thirty-five persons who died on Sunday, and says that fifty bodies were buried on that day.

Fifty deaths were sent down from here on Saturday, and orders have been received for one hundred more. The boat brought up a large number of people who are flying from the scourge, some of whom took refuge in the rotunda of the Exchange until they can procure lodgings.

A committee of citizens of Norfolk, headed by Dr. John McCabe, passed through here for Washington, to ask the President for permission to remove the remainder of the inhabitants of their city to Fort Monroe.